

# **SIPRI YEARBOOK 2013**

Armaments, Disarmament and International Security

## Military expenditure data, 2003–12

SAM PERLO-FREEMAN, WAEL ABDUL-SHAFI, CHRISTINA BUCHHOLD,  
CARINA SOLMIRANO AND HELÉN WILANDH



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## VII. Military expenditure data, 2003–12

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The following tables contain data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 3.10), constant (2011) US dollars (table 3.11) and as a share of gross domestic product (GDP, table 3.12) for the 167 countries covered by the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>.

The main purpose of the data on military expenditure is to provide an easily identifiable measure of the scale of resources absorbed by the military. Military expenditure is an ‘input’ measure, which is not directly related to the ‘output’ of military activities, such as military capability or military security. Long- and short-term changes in military spending may be signs of a change in military output, but interpretations of this type should be made with caution.

The country data on military expenditure in local currency (table 3.10) is the original data for all the other tables. This data is provided to contribute to transparency and to enable comparison with data reported in government sources and elsewhere. Data in constant dollars is provided to allow for comparison over time (table 3.11) and for calculating world, regional and other totals (see table 3.1 in section I). Data in current dollars for 2012 is provided to allow international comparison across countries (table 3.11) and across regions (table 3.1). The current dollar figures also facilitate comparison with other economic indicators, which are often expressed in current dollar terms. Data on military expenditure as a share of GDP is provided (table 3.12) as an indicator of the proportion of a country’s resources used for military activities, that is, as an indicator of the economic burden of military expenditure—the ‘military burden’.

Conversion to constant US dollars has been made using market exchange rates. As the base year for conversion to constant US dollars used here is 2011, the figures in table 3.11 are substantially different from those in *SIPRI Yearbook 2012*, where the base year 2010 was used.

Military expenditure data from different editions of the SIPRI Yearbook should not be combined because the data series are continuously revised and updated as new and better data becomes available. This is true in particular for the most recent years as figures for budget allocations are replaced by figures for actual expenditure. Revisions in constant dollar series can also be caused by revisions in the economic statistics used for these calculations. The SIPRI Military Expenditure Database includes consistent series dating back to 1988 for most countries.

Further notes and the sources and methods for the data follow the tables.

**Table 3.10.** Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2003–12

Figures are in local currency at current prices. Years are financial years (Jan.–Dec. except where indicated). Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	Currency	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Africa</b>											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	b. dinars	171	202	214	225	273	334	384	422	631	723
Libya <sup>2</sup>	m. dinars	700	894	904	807	807	1 346	..	..	..	3 769
Morocco	m. dirhams	17 418	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615	26 605	27 042	29 360
Tunisia	m. dinars	525	554	608	662	629	713	763	818	[877]	[1 108]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola <sup>11</sup>	b. kwanzas	50.0	68.3	119	158	156	237	263	322	342	396
Benin	b. CFA francs	20.1	22.1	23.6	24.5	..	29.0	..	..	..	39.9
Botswana <sup>a</sup>	m. pula	1 503	1 464	1 446	1 642	1 961	2 372	2 359	2 400	2 581	2 527
Burkina Faso <sup>†</sup>	b. CFA francs	25.6	30.3	33.6	37.1	45.6	55.1	51.9	61.5	65.7	74.3
Burundi	b. francs	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..	..	..	85.1
Cameroon <sup>§</sup>	b. CFA francs	110	117	118	134	142	155	162	175	164	181
Cape Verde	m. escudos	565	573	614	614	640	646	667	690	768	..
Central African Rep. <sup>‡</sup>	m. CFA francs	8 729	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995	25 549	..	..
Chad <sup>4</sup>	b. CFA francs	23.8	26.7	29.3	..	187	274	206	[112]	[114]	..
Congo, DRC <sup>5</sup>	b. francs	31.9	55	78.3	96	106	89.5	99.1	166	220	283
Congo, Republic of <sup>§</sup>	b. CFA francs	38.7	40.0	42.0	44.1	50.8	63.4	..	66.2	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>6</sup>	b. CFA francs	124	133	132	140	155	165	198	192	169	[208]
Djibouti	m. francs	7 422	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	b. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	94.1	131	176	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	2 520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia <sup>b</sup>	m. birr	2 452	29 20	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 000	4 750	6 500	7 000
Gabon <sup>7</sup>	b. CFA francs	63.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..	..	62.0	..	128
Gambia <sup>‡</sup>	m. dalasis	57.0	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana <sup>11</sup>	m. cedis	46.2	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120	159	179	149	196



State	Currency	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Americas</b>											
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>											
Belize <sup>a</sup>	m. dollars	17.6	19.4	22.1	25.4	28.2	40.5	32.5	30.1	31.8	[29.2]
Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>	colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba <sup>19</sup>	m. pesos	1 259	1 303	1 650	1 708	1 892	2 022	2 099	2 140	..	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	4 804	6 436	8 305	8 621	9 153	11 629	11 587	13 239	13 326	14 238
El Salvador <sup>20</sup>	m. US dollars	166	162	170	185	200	209	215	226	256	[237]
Guatemala	m. quetzales	1 420	913	798	993	1 043	1 259	1 203	1 368	1 537	1 655
Haiti <sup>a</sup>	gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras <sup>21</sup>	m. lempiras	[1 426]	[1 103]	[1 179]	1 428	1 813	2 503	2 963	3 216	3 790	3 808
Jamaica <sup>a</sup>	m. dollars	3 244	3 368	3 804	5 100	6 005	10 677	9 896	10 138	11 926	11 141
Mexico	m. pesos	[35 014]	35 314	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	65 615	74 517	80 396	91 907
Nicaragua <sup>22</sup>	m. córdobas	533	520	571	655	728	826	849	946	1 154	1 549
Panama	balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	m. dollars	136	444	581	719	760	1 588	1 598	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>											
Canada <sup>a</sup>	m. dollars	14 143	14 951	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 100	21 828	21 935	23 436	[22 220]
United States <sup>23</sup>	m. dollars	415 223	464 676	503 353	527 660	556 961	621 138	668 604	698 281	711 402	685 334
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	m. pesos	3 988	4 285	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 769	11 063	13 541	16 654	19 696
Bolivia <sup>24</sup>	m. bolivianos	1 331	1 343	1 368	1 441	1 740	2 371	2 431	2 300	2 438	2 738
Brazil	m. reais	25 829	28 608	33 080	35 686	39 887	44 841	51 283	59 819	61 788	64 795
Chile <sup>25</sup>	b. pesos	1 264	1 519	1 680	1 978	2 068	2 375	2 109	2 402	2 631	2 668
Colombia <sup>26</sup>	b. pesos	9 434	10 664	11 405	12 577	14 082	17 810	19 496	19 787	19 048	21 820
Ecuador	m. US dollars	739	710	954	950	1 310	1 646	1 949	2 094	2 454	2 379
Guyana <sup>27</sup>	m. dollars	2 697	2 791	3 148	3 267	4 300	5 289	5 798	5 862	6 161	6 324
Paraguay <sup>28</sup>	b. guaraníes	[422]	[523]	[499]	[619]	684	776	882	1 024	1 266	1 869
Peru <sup>29</sup>	m. nuevos soles	3 092	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 057	5 157	5 532	5 587	6 742

Uruguay	7 815	8 269	8 847	9 723	10 106	12 422	14 682	15 807	17 417	19 732
Venezuela <sup>   30</sup>	1 588	2 740	4 292	6 436	6 377	9 286	8 631	8 683	10 229	17 200
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>										
<i>Central and South Asia</i>										
Afghanistan <sup>31</sup>	[5 622]	[5 404]	5 544	6 358	11 506	11 471	12 783	29 571	43 273	36 565
Bangladesh <sup>b</sup>	38.1	41.2	44.9	54.0	59.5	62.6	87.6	109	120	127
India <sup>a 32</sup>	774	965	1 035	1 102	1 190	1 518	1 993	2 146	2 373	2 495
Kazakhstan	47.5	58.0	78.7	100	167	185	188	221	265	[363]
Kyrgyzstan <sup>33</sup>	2 408	2 688	3 105	3 606	4 807	6 423	7 080	9 270	10 702	..
Nepal <sup>b ¶ 34</sup>	8 255	10 996	11 745	11 136	11 389	14 712	17 811	19 491	19 101	..
Pakistan	220	244	281	292	327	376	448	517	[614]	641
Sri Lanka	[52.3]	62.7	64.7	82.2	117	164	175	173	189	184
Tajikistan	107	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan <sup>35</sup>	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>										
China <sup>36</sup>	[288]	[331]	[379]	[452]	[547]	[638]	[764]	[836]	[944]	[1 049]
Japan <sup>a † 37</sup>	4 969	4 920	4 928	4 898	4 878	4 818	4 815	4 691	4 775	4 714
Korea, North <sup>38</sup>	(50.8)	(54.4)	(64.5)	(67.1)	(68.5)	(71.3)	(76.3)	(82.6)	(89.8)	(98.8)
Korea, South <sup>39</sup>	[18 884]	[20 421]	22 694	24 039	25 765	28 733	31 168	31 876	34 229	35 665
Mongolia	27.9	32.9	35.9	46.2	66.2	77.8	54.1	74.4	110	155
Taiwan	257	262	258	249	268	282	302	288	295	318
<i>Oceania</i>										
Australia <sup>b</sup>	15 873	16 748	17 921	19 899	21 179	23 249	25 372	25 250	26 320	24 217
Fiji <sup>†</sup>	70.7	81.1	72.9	93.6	122	85.4	100	96.8	98.3	102
New Zealand <sup>b</sup>	1 518	1 528	1 645	1 807	1 875	2 083	2 201	2 254	2 284	2 383
Papua New Guinea <sup>† 40</sup>	68.8	78.7	94.2	93.7	112	100	118	126	175	175

State	Currency	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam <sup>41</sup>	m. dollars	530 /	308	449	472	492	520	505	542	516	513
Cambodia	b. riel	270	272	296	389	383	501	977	746	780	876
Indonesia <sup>42</sup>	b. rupiah	[19 876]	[21 712]	208 29	23 923	30 611	31 349	34 333	42 392	50 034	64 437
Laos	b. kip	(115)	(121)	(125)	(135)	(140)	(150)	(119)	(134)	(150)	..
Malaysia	m. ringgit	10 950	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 974	12 415	14 709	14 508
Myanmar <sup>a43</sup>	b. kyats	173	174	198	..	..	..	..	..	1 790	1 878
Philippines <sup>44</sup>	b. pesos	70.5	[69.7]	75.6	82.5	93.0	101	101	110	117	126
Singapore <sup>a</sup>	m. dollars	8 238	8 620	9 252	9 268	10 009	10 726	11 043	11 061	11 775	12 279
Thailand	b. baht	79.9	74.1	78.1	85.1	114.5	142	168	154	168	167
Timor-Leste <sup>45</sup>	m. US dollars	..	6.6	9.8	24.4 /	[11.5] /	23.7	36.5	26.4	28.4	37.7
Viet Nam	b. dong	13 058	14 409	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	40 981	49 739	55 100	70 000
<b>Europe</b>											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia <sup>† 46</sup>	b. drams	44.3	52.3	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	131	148	146	[156]
Azerbaijan <sup>   47</sup>	m. manats	[173]	[224]	288	641	812	1 321	1 184	1 185	2 432	2 504
Belarus	b. roubles	475	679	975	1 355	1 603	1 887	1 887	2 287	3 762	6 354
Georgia <sup>† 48</sup>	m. lari	91.5	135	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 008	810	[790]	[754]
Moldova <sup>† ¶ 49</sup>	m. lei	115	116	151	216	276	383	277	227	245	264
Russia <sup>50</sup>	b. roubles	[568]	[656]	[841]	[1 030]	[1 231]	[1 544]	[1 815]	[1 976]	[2 302]	[2 799]
Ukraine <sup>§ 51</sup>	m. hryvnias	7 615	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 077]	[29 445]	[31 251]	[38 976]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania <sup>§ ¶ 52</sup>	m. leks	9 279	10 373	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633	19 749	19 865	19 910
Austria	m. euros	2 111	2 158	2 160	2 105	2 557	2 558	2 401	2 430	2 453	2 513
Belgium	m. euros	3 434	3 433	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 298	4 046	3 960	3 986	3 957
Bosnia-Herzegovina <sup>† ¶ 53</sup>	m. marka	351	315	273	278	279	311	341	325	295	351
Bulgaria <sup>† 54</sup>	m. leva	[986]	1 025	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 388	1 355	1 320	1 166	1 132
Croatia <sup>55</sup>	m. kunas	[4 757]	4 410	4 754	4 959	5 251	6 396	5 966	5 587	[5 832]	[5 612]





State	Currency	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Middle East</b>											
Bahrain <sup>68</sup>	m. dinars	175	180	183	203	222	248	287	292	330	358
Egypt <sup>6</sup>	m. pounds	14 563	14 804	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831	25 397	25 472	27 529
Iran <sup>6</sup> & <sup>69</sup>	b. rials	34 955	49 628	69 664	81 283	74 859	70 684	80 944	..	..	..
Iraq <sup>70</sup>	b. dinars	..	(892)	(1 649)	(1 814)	(2 437)	3 428	3 473	4 190	6 908	7 061
Israel <sup>71</sup>	m. shekels	[51 989]	[49 480]	[48 264]	[52 518]	[51 251]	[51 481]	[53 656]	[53 251]	[54 255]	[56 504]
Jordan	m. dinars	434	416	428	497	716	949	976	952	951	1 028
Kuwait <sup>6</sup>	m. dinars	950	1 039	1 020	1 052	1 209	1 185	1 220	1 250	1 568	1 725
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 392	1 439	[1 451]	[1 521]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150	[2 390]	2 452	2 616
Oman <sup>72</sup>	m. rials	1 010	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 726	1 882	1 650	2 585
Qatar	m. riyals	[2 856]	2 811	3 231	3 879	5 687	8 436	7 092	6 831	..	..
Saudi Arabia <sup>73</sup>	b. riyals	70.3	78.4	95.1	111	133	143	155	170	182	213
Syria <sup>74</sup>	b. pounds	67.1	70.2	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8	101	109	120	..
United Arab Emirates <sup>75</sup>	m. dirhams	[21 428]	[25 035]	[24 254]	[26 315]	[31 073]	[42 497]	[50 814]	[64 286]	[70 387]	..
Yemen	b. riyals	148	136	156	162	209	239	..	..	251	308

Notes: See below table 3.12.

**Table 3.11.** Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2003–12 and current US dollars for 2012

Figures are in US \$m. at constant (2011) prices and exchange rates for 2003–12 and, in the right-most column, marked \*, in current US\$ m. for 2012. Years are calendar years except for the USA, where the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*
<b>Africa</b>											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	3 152	3 585	3 753	3 847	4 514	5 259	5 712	6 045	8 652	9 104	9 325
Libya <sup>† § 2</sup>	831	1 085	1 069	941	885	1 338	..	..	..	2 800	2 987
Morocco	2 483	2 413	2 504	2 528	2 603	2 904	3 101	3 319	3 343	3 582	3 402
Tunisia	500	510	548	571	525	567	586	602	[623]	[746]	[709]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola	1 989	1 893	2 682	3 151	2 763	3 741	3 640	3 894	3 647	3 827	4 146
Benin	55.1	60	60.9	60.9	..	..	65.9	..	..	79.4	78.2
Botswana	429	396	359	354	390	417	402	381	371	345	333
Burkina Faso <sup>†</sup>	67.9	80.8	84.3	90.8	112	122	112	134	139	153	146
Burundi	83.9	79.7	76.1	63.6	63.9	53.4	..	..	..	57.7	59
Cameroon <sup>§</sup>	285	303	299	325	341	353	358	383	347	372	354
Cape Verde	8.9	9.2	9.8	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.7	..	..
Central African Republic <sup>‡ 3</sup>	23.3	21.8	21.6	..	22.6	31.8	37	54.8	..	..	..
Chad <sup>4</sup>	57.2	67.8	68.9	..	446	594	406	[226]	[242]	..	..
Congo, DRC <sup>5</sup>	142	235	275	299	282	203	154	209	239	279	308
Congo, Republic of <sup>§</sup>	114	115	117	115	130	151	..	142	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>6</sup>	331	349	334	346	377	377	448	427	357	[435]	[407]
Djibouti	59.6	51.7	60.2	[64.2]	42.6	40.0	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	256	335	429	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	486	527	521	471	431	345	341	345	333	329	381
Gabon <sup>7</sup>	159	163	145	142	(138)	..	..	133	..	264	251
Gambia <sup>‡ 8</sup>	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*
Ghana <sup>9</sup>	81.3	79.3	79.0	85.0	130	114	127	129	98.8	119	109
Guinea <sup>10</sup>	111	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	12.0	..	16.9	..	..	..	14.8	18.9	17.5	17.5	16.6
Kenya	532	525	553	547	613	585	597	633	647	694	798
Lesotho	45.8	42.7	43.5	45.8	49.9	36.3	60.2	74.8	58.2	50.6	47.5
Liberia	..	4.6	11.4	5.3	4.3	4.3	7.9	9.1	13.3	13.8	14.4
Madagascar <sup>11</sup>	104	104	92.9	89.5	108	114	82	64.3	72	70	68.6
Malawi	17.6	29.6	48.5	39.7	40.9	50.0	61.3	..	[44.5]	[54.1]	[39.5]
Mali	[101]	[110]	115	125	130	144	150	158	161	153	149
Mauritania <sup>†</sup>	102	104	88.4	103	..	120	120	..	..	..	..
Mauritius <sup>‡</sup>	17.0	16.1	16.4	16.0	15.7	17.4	18.7	17.0	17.5	22.3	22.1
Mozambique	102	112	85.7	76.9	86.4	89.9	99.3	106	..	..	..
Namibia	212	224	248	262	292	362	384	420	426	432	407
Niger	39.5	46.0	44.2	..	..	55.1	..	51.0	..	75.3	69.8
Nigeria	1 190	1 159	1 024	1 067	1 239	1 741	1 825	2 143	2 386	2 100	2 327
Rwanda <sup>‡</sup>	81.0	70.7	68.4	75.3	69.8	73.5	77	76.5	75.4	76.8	79.8
Senegal <sup>§</sup>	144	145	165	191	215	213	218	217	..	..	..
Seychelles	10.6	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.8	11.2	9.5	7.2	8.7	9.7	9.2
Sierra Leone	42.1	34.2	33.5	[37.6]	[35.4]	[24.6]	[28.8]	[26.6]	[23.6]	24.2	27.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4 122	4 179	4 580	4 581	4 475	4 384	4 590	4 434	4 596	4 785	4 470
South Sudan <sup>14</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	1 047	612	964
Sudan <sup>‡</sup>	900	2 561	2 093	2 296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland <sup>†</sup>	55.1	60.8	79.6	79.2	80.6	[90.4]	[130]	[132]	[123]	[125]	[119]
Tanzania	155	158	170	186	195	198	221	253	266	278	319
Togo	45.9	45.7	44.8	..	..	58.2	..	61.8	59.0	..	..
Uganda	237	272	272	263	269	297	292	624	578	[250]	[288]
Zambia	..	[212]	229	250	180	302	254	290	306	319	320
Zimbabwe <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	198	303	318

Americas		10.1	10.9	11.8	13.0	14.2	18.2	17.0	15.0	15.7	[14.6]	[14.9]
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>												
Belize												
Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>												
Cuba <sup>19</sup>	297	62.0	78.6	76.6	83.4	89.1	92.5		94.3			
Dominican Republic	293	259	321	310	310	356	350	350	376	349	359	362
El Salvador <sup>20</sup>	227	212	212	222	229	225	229	229	237	256	[233]	[237]
Guatemala	305	182	147	172	170	182	170	170	187	197	205	211
Haiti												
Honduras <sup>21</sup>	[132]	[94.2]	[92.5]	106	126	156	175	182	182	201	192	201
Jamaica	92.8	86.1	82.7	98.4	109	147	142	142	126	134	123	128
Mexico	[3 941]	3 797	4 081	4 440	5 013	5 019	5 689	6 203	6 203	6 472	7 103	6 978
Nicaragua <sup>22</sup>	48.6	43.7	43.7	46.0	46.0	43.6	43.1	43.1	45.6	51.5	65.4	65.7
Panama												
Trinidad and Tobago	34.3	57.7	121	144	159	188	288					
<i>North America</i>												
Canada	16 439	17 062	17 811	18 640	20 322	21 900	22 900	22 900	22 773	23 294	[22 382]	[22 547]
United States <sup>23</sup>	507 781	553 441	579 831	588 837	604 292	649 010	701 087	720 386	720 386	711 402	671 628	685 334
<i>South America</i>												
Argentina	1 876	1 931	2 028	2 091	2 421	2 750	3 264	3 607	3 607	4 052	4 356	4 340
Bolivia <sup>24</sup>	318	307	296	299	333	398	394	364	364	351	377	396
Brazil	23 573	24 493	26 502	27 441	29 595	31 488	34 334	38 127	38 127	36 932	36 751	33 143
Chile <sup>25</sup>	3 397	4 040	4 335	4 937	4 944	5 222	4 569	5 131	5 131	5 440	5 357	5 484
Colombia <sup>26</sup>	7 372	7 868	8 011	8 470	8 985	10 621	11 158	11 072	11 072	10 307	11 446	12 146
Ecuador	1 011	945	1 240	1 198	1 616	1 873	2 109	2 188	2 188	2 454	2 263	2 379
Guyana <sup>27</sup>	21.1	20.9	22.0	21.4	25.1	28.6	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	31.1
Paraguay <sup>28</sup>	[170]	[202]	[181]	[204]	209	215	238	264	264	302	430	421
Peru <sup>29</sup>	1 403	1 487	1 646	1 694	1 626	1 591	1 965	2 076	2 076	2 029	2 363	2 557
Uruguay	709	687	702	725	697	794	877	885	885	902	944	971
Venezuela <sup>30</sup>	1 955	2 772	3 745	4 940	4 124	4 569	3 302	2 574	2 574	2 385	3 316	4 010

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan <sup>31</sup>	[205]	[210]	189	199	313	259	309	652	877	770	741
Bangladesh	899	916	928	999	1 052	1 039	1 212	1 469	1 548	1 514	1 510
India <sup>32</sup>	29 165	33 879	36 054	36 225	36 664	41 585	48 963	49 159	49 634	48 255	46 125
Kazakhstan	654	747	942	1 102	1 658	1 574	1 485	1 635	1 804	[2 355]	[2 434]
Kyrgyzstan <sup>33</sup>	110	118	131	144	174	187	193	234	232	..	..
Nepal <sup>34</sup>	198	236	261	245	227	237	265	276	261	..	..
Pakistan <sup>35</sup>	5 686	5 924	6 153	6 224	6 250	5 899	6 078	6 251	[6 547]	6 630	6 719
Sri Lanka	[1 040]	1 159	1 073	1 239	1 517	1 737	1 794	1 672	1 706	1 543	1 443
Tajikistan	50.8	59.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan <sup>35</sup>	73.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China <sup>36</sup>	[57 400]	[63 600]	[71 500]	[84 000]	[96 900]	[106 800]	[128 900]	[136 500]	[146 200]	[157 600]	[166 100]
Japan <sup>37</sup>	61 460	61 201	61 288	60 892	60 574	59 140	59 735	59 003	59 572	59 242	59 271
Korea, North <sup>38</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South <sup>39</sup>	[21 898]	[22 859]	24 722	25 613	26 773	28 525	30 110	29 912	30 884	31 484	31 660
Mongolia	49.4	53.8	52.1	63.9	83.8	78.8	51.6	64.4	87.2	108	115
Taiwan	9 765	9 782	9 412	9 030	9 555	9 729	10 479	9 903	9 998	10 513	10 721
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	19 868	20 687	21 414	22 562	23 947	24 820	26 676	27 006	26 610	25 555	26 158
Fiji <sup>†</sup>	57.0	63.6	55.9	70.0	86.8	56.6	64.1	58.6	54.8	54.4	57.1
New Zealand	1 467	1 488	1 504	1 583	1 649	1 705	1 808	1 838	1 792	1 809	1 891
Papua New Guinea <sup>† 40</sup>	42.4	47.5	55.9	54.3	64.4	51.9	57.3	57.6	73.9	68.9	83.9
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam <sup>41</sup>	367	290	351	395	409	422	414	432	415	402	411
Cambodia	114	111	114	140	128	135	264	194	192	210	217

Indonesia <sup>42</sup>	[4 079]	[4 194]	3 643	3 699	4 448	4 150	4 336	5 092	5 705	7 048	6 866
Laos	(23.2)	(22.1)	(21.3)	(21.6)	(21.4)	(21.3)	(16.9)	(18.0)	(18.7)	..	..
Malaysia	4 400	4 247	4 543	4 446	4 964	5 077	4 792	4 186	4 807	4 662	4 697
Myanmar <sup>43</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines <sup>44</sup>	2 419	[2 279]	2 322	2 401	2 630	2 630	2 532	2 657	2 701	2 815	2 977
Singapore	7 987	8 138	8 645	8 718	9 055	9 126	9 430	9 250	9 218	9 249	9 722
Thailand	3 377	3 047	3 070	3 199	4 216	4 962	5 917	5 227	5 520	5 334	5 387
Timor-Leste <sup>45</sup>	..	..	12.6	25.1	[31.6]	28.9	44.2	30.0	28.4	33.7	37.7
Viet Nam	1 471	1 507	1 572	1 850	2 386	2 350	2 581	2 878	2 686	3 397	3 363
<b>Europe</b>											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia <sup>† 46</sup>	181	199	244	288	337	392	408	427	391	[408]	[387]
Azerbaijan <sup>47</sup>	[454]	[550]	644	1 322	1 438	1 936	1 708	1 618	3 079	3 078	3 186
Belarus	309	374	487	632	690	707	626	704	756	797	762
Georgia <sup>† 48</sup>	96.3	134	357	607	1 201	1 140	695	521	[469]	[451]	[457]
Moldova <sup>† 49</sup>	20.4	18.2	21.2	26.9	30.6	37.7	27.2	20.8	20.8	21.5	21.8
Russia <sup>50</sup>	[42 658]	[44 379]	[50 505]	[56 417]	[61 824]	[67 986]	[71 566]	[72 918]	[78 330]	[90 646]	[90 749]
Ukraine <sup>§ 51</sup>	2 496	2 694	3 263	3 661	4 449	4 352	[3 865]	[3 990]	[3 922]	[4 865]	[4 879]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania <sup>§ 52</sup>	115	126	130	160	198	233	251	202	197	194	184
Austria	3 465	3 471	3 396	3 262	3 879	3 759	3 510	3 490	3 411	3 411	3 230
Belgium	5 739	5 620	5 415	5 373	5 798	6 321	5 953	5 702	5 544	5 352	5 086
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>† 53</sup>	316	283	237	227	225	234	257	239	210	245	231
Bulgaria <sup>† 54</sup>	[1 123]	1 097	1 122	1 113	1 293	1 083	1 029	978	829	782	744
Croatia <sup>55</sup>	[1 118]	1 016	1 060	1 071	1 102	1 266	1 153	1 069	[1 091]	[1 015]	[959]
Cyprus <sup>†</sup>	[434]	451	490	481	456	457	499	518	536	[499]	[472]
Czech Republic <sup>56</sup>	3 691	3 541	3 872	3 576	3 449	2 941	3 027	2 748	2 479	2 379	2 221
Denmark	4 418	4 287	4 311	4 108	4 492	4 332	4 499	4 230	4 504	4 515	4 859
Estonia <sup>57</sup>	301	317	395	444	538	519	473	363	[374]	[438]	[420]
Finland	3 197	3 390	3 480	3 542	3 338	3 593	3 772	3 692	3 751	3 856	3 662

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*
France <sup>58</sup>	64 749	66 526	65 123	65 470	65 691	65 037	69 426	66 251	62 741	62 582	58 943
Germany	49 366	47 851	47 102	46 015	46 060	47 382	49 174	49 692	48 164	[48 617]	[45 785]
Greece <sup>59</sup>	8 008	8 804	9 520	9 898	9 891	10 995	11 455	8 869	6 709	(6 972)	(6 539)
Hungary	2 336	2 162	2 141	1 919	1 955	1 817	1 619	1 452	1 378	1 100	1 038
Iceland <sup>60</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	..	26.3	21.8	19.5	17.9	17.4
Ireland	1 371	1 392	1 410	1 398	1 408	1 459	1 440	1 373	1 301	1 235	1 160
Italy <sup>61</sup>	43 867	44 011	42 342	40 976	[39 736]	[41 160]	[40 002]	[38 869]	[37 670]	[35 719]	[34 004]
Latvia	354	382	444	559	609	597	379	287	297	279	261
Lithuania <sup>62</sup>	543	[520]	[562]	[611]	[668]	[698]	532	448	[445]	[430]	[409]
Luxembourg	296	311	314	308	319	[294]	[293]	[360]	[363]	[359]	[341]
Macedonia, FYR <sup>63</sup>	172	181	169	161	187	171	167	142	132	139	132
Malta <sup>†</sup>	51.0	53.8	67.9	55.1	55.2	56.6	61.7	63.4	55.9	56.0	53.1
Montenegro <sup>64</sup>	..	..	..	[84.3]	76.2	86.8	79.7	81.5	87.8	[83.4]	[79.7]
Netherlands	11 712	11 802	11 821	12 375	12 541	12 325	12 590	12 061	11 344	10 395	9 839
Norway	6 598	6 764	6 365	6 352	6 757	6 794	7 210	7 099	7 232	7 189	6 973
Poland <sup>65</sup>	6 917	7 232	7 731	8 232	9 306	[8 324]	[8 924]	[9 316]	[9 448]	[9 912]	[9 355]
Portugal	4 532	4 813	5 102	4 957	4 744	4 762	5 205	5 294	4 866	[3 980]	[3 779]
Romania	2 371	2 549	2 697	2 779	2 665	2 937	2 498	2 300	2 380	2 406	2 185
Serbia <sup>66</sup>	1 260	1 165	976	985	1 110	1 077	1 059	1 028	987	[923]	[826]
Slovakia <sup>†</sup>	1 402	1 303	1 412	1 432	1 440	1 474	1 410	1 233	1 061	1 072	1 026
Slovenia	624	662	675	773	778	823	829	825	665	562	533
Spain	14 755	15 230	15 330	17 932	18 527	18 584	17 820	15 977	13 990	[12 185]	[11 535]
Sweden	7 398	6 962	7 053	6 943	7 125	6 337	6 215	6 726	6 324	6 424	6 209
Switzerland <sup>†</sup> <sup>67</sup>	5 297	5 199	5 117	4 871	4 902	5 021	5 016	4 844	4 974	5 136	4 829
Turkey	18 287	16 689	15 799	16 511	15 924	16 119	17 275	16 976	17 690	17 906	18 184
United Kingdom	57 009	57 669	58 154	58 531	60 379	63 074	64 301	62 946	60 284	59 795	60 840
<b>Middle East</b>											
Bahrain <sup>68</sup>	555	559	553	602	637	688	774	774	878	924	953
Egypt	5 227	4 945	4 936	5 050	5 086	4 737	4 597	4 473	4 287	4 175	4 376



Iran <sup>69</sup>	9 635	12 199	15 128	16 384	13 636	10 188	9 809	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq <sup>70</sup>	..	(1 882)	(2 541)	(1 824)	(2 724)	3 401	3 225	3 782	5 905	5 693	6 054	..
Israel <sup>71</sup>	[17 279]	[16 514]	[15 898]	[16 940]	[16 447]	[15 796]	[15 933]	[15 398]	[15 163]	[15 536]	[14 638]	..
Jordan	916	850	845	924	1 262	1 456	1 507	1 400	1 340	1 382	1 448	..
Kuwait	4 854	5 225	5 056	4 999	5 309	4 888	4 782	4 716	5 393	5 945	6 021	..
Lebanon	1 259	1 280	[1 300]	[1 291]	[1 417]	1 298	1 564	[1 665]	1 627	1 622	1 735	..
Oman <sup>72</sup>	3 687	4 145	4 997	5 343	5 413	5 154	4 822	5 094	4 291	6 489	6 714	..
Qatar	[1 263]	1 164	1 229	1 320	1 700	2 193	1 938	1 913	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia <sup>73</sup>	25 751	28 628	34 495	39 294	45 264	44 425	45 655	47 511	48 531	54 218	56 724	..
Syria <sup>74</sup>	2 322	2 326	2 339	2 104	2 236	2 027	2 301	2 366	2 495	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates <sup>75</sup>	[9 170]	[10 200]	[9 305]	[9 238]	[9 816]	[11 960]	[14 081]	[17 658]	[19 166]	..	..	..
Yemen	1 663	1 357	1 419	1 328	1 588	1 526	..	..	1 164	1 243	1 439	..

Notes: See below table 3.12.

**Table 3.12. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2003–2012**

Countries are grouped by region and subregion. Figures for 2012 are based on projections for GDP from the IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2012, and are thus subject to a higher margin for error than figures for other years.

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Africa</b>										
<i>North Africa</i>										
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.5
Libya <sup>† § 2</sup>	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	3.2
Morocco	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Tunisia	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	[1.4]	[1.6]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>										
Angola	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.5
Benin	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	..	..	1.1
Botswana	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.9
Burkina Faso <sup>†</sup>	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Burundi	7.3	6.6	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.7	..	..	..	2.4
Cameroon <sup>§</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Cape Verde	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	..
Central African Rep. <sup>‡ 3</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	..	..
Chad <sup>4</sup>	1.5	1.1	0.9	..	5.5	7.1	6.2	[2.7]	[2.6]	..
Congo, DRC <sup>5</sup>	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
Congo, Republic of <sup>§</sup>	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	..	1.2	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>6</sup>	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	[1.8]
Djibouti	7.2	5.6	6.3	[6.4]	4.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	3.7	..	..	..
Eritrea	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Gabon <sup>7</sup>	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.1)	..	..	0.9	..	1.4
Gambia <sup>† 8</sup>	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..

Ghana <sup>9</sup>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guinea <sup>10</sup>	2.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	..	2.1	..	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Kenya	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lesotho	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.8	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.9
Liberia	..	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Madagascar <sup>11</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malawi	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	[0.8]	[0.9]	[0.9]
Mali	[1.6]	[1.6]	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mauritania <sup>†</sup>	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.0	..	3.4	3.8	..	..	..	..
Mauritius <sup>‡</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	..	..
Namibia	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Niger	0.9	1.1	1.0	..	..	1.0	..	0.8	..	1.0	1.0
Nigeria	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Rwanda <sup>13</sup>	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Senegal <sup>§</sup> ¶	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	..	..
Seychelles	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Sierra Leone	2.0	1.6	1.6	[1.7]	[1.5]	[1.1]	[1.3]	[1.1]	[0.9]	0.8	0.8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
South Sudan <sup>14</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan <sup>†</sup> 15	1.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	4.5	6.0	8.4	8.4
Swaziland <sup>†</sup> 16	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	[2.1]	[3.0]	[3.0]	[2.8]	[3.1]	[3.1]
Tanzania	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Togo	1.7	1.6	1.6	..	..	1.8	..	1.8	1.7	..	..
Uganda	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.2	[1.3]	[1.3]
Zambia	..	[1.9]	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Zimbabwe <sup>17</sup>	2.5	5.5	2.3	(3.0)	..	..	..	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.1

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Americas</b>										
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>										
Belize	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	[1.0]
Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba <sup>19</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
El Salvador <sup>20</sup>	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	[1.0]
Guatemala	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras <sup>21</sup>	[1.0]	[0.7]	[0.6]	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Jamaica	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Mexico	[0.5]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nicaragua <sup>22</sup>	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>										
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	[1.3]
United States <sup>23</sup>	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bolivia <sup>24</sup>	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Brazil	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Chile <sup>25</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Colombia <sup>26</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.3
Ecuador	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Guyana <sup>27</sup>	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Paraguay <sup>28</sup>	[1.2]	[1.3]	[1.1]	[1.2]	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8
Peru <sup>29</sup>	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3

Uruguay	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Venezuela <sup>30</sup>	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>										
<i>Central and South Asia</i>										
Afghanistan <sup>31</sup>	[2.1]	[2.2]	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.7	4.7	3.8	3.8
Bangladesh	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
India <sup>32</sup>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	[1.2]	[1.2]
Kyrgyzstan <sup>33</sup>	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	..	..
Nepal <sup>q</sup>	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	..	..
Pakistan <sup>q</sup> # 34	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	[2.7]	2.7	2.7
Sri Lanka	[2.9]	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4
Tajikistan	2.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan <sup>35</sup>	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>										
China <sup>36</sup>	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]
Japan <sup>†</sup> 37	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, North <sup>38</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South <sup>39</sup>	[2.5]	[2.5]	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Mongolia	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Taiwan	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
<i>Oceania</i>										
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fiji <sup>†</sup>	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Papua New Guinea <sup>†</sup> 40	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>South East Asia</i>										
Brunei Darussalam <sup>41</sup>	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.4
Cambodia	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Indonesia <sup>42</sup>	[1.0]	[0.9]	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Laos	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	..
Malaysia	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Myanmar <sup>43</sup>	1.9	1.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	4.2
Philippines <sup>44</sup>	1.6	[1.4]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Singapore	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.6
Thailand	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5
Timor-Leste <sup>45</sup>	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	[0.8]	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Viet Nam	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4
<b>Europe</b>										
<i>Eastern Europe</i>										
Armenia <sup>† 46</sup>	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	[3.8]
Azerbaijan <sup>47</sup>	[2.4]	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.9	4.6
Belarus	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Georgia <sup>† 48</sup>	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5	5.6	3.9	[3.3]	[2.9]
Moldova <sup>† 49</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia <sup>50</sup>	[4.3]	[3.8]	[3.9]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.7]	[4.6]	[4.3]	[4.1]	[4.4]
Ukraine <sup>§ 51</sup>	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	[2.9]	[2.7]	[2.4]	[2.7]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>										
Albania <sup>§ 52</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
Austria	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>† 53</sup>	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Bulgaria <sup>† 54</sup>	[2.8]	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5
Croatia <sup>55</sup>	[2.1]	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	[1.7]	[1.7]

Cyprus <sup>†</sup>	[2.2]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	[2.1]
Czech Republic <sup>56</sup>	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Denmark	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Estonia <sup>57</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.7	[1.7]	[1.9]
Finland	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
France <sup>58</sup>	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Germany	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	[1.4]
Greece <sup>59</sup>	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	(2.5)
Hungary	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Iceland <sup>60</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ireland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Italy <sup>61</sup>	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.7]	[1.7]
Latvia	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Lithuania <sup>62</sup>	1.7	[1.5]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	1.4	1.1	[1.0]	[1.0]
Luxembourg	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	[0.5]	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.6]
Macedonia, FYR <sup>63</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Malta <sup>†</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Montenegro <sup>64</sup>	..	..	..	[2.3]	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	[1.8]
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Norway	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Poland <sup>65</sup>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.9]
Portugal	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	[1.8]
Romania	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Serbia <sup>66</sup>	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	[2.2]
Slovakia <sup>†</sup>	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
Slovenia	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
Spain	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	[0.8]
Sweden	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Switzerland <sup>† ¶ 67</sup>	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Turkey	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Middle East</b>										
Bahrain <sup>68</sup>	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5
Egypt	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Iran <sup>69</sup>	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	..	..	..
Iraq <sup>70</sup>	..	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.2)	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.7
Israel <sup>71</sup>	[9.6]	[8.7]	[8.0]	[8.1]	[7.5]	[7.1]	[7.0]	[6.5]	[6.2]	[6.2]
Jordan	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.6
Kuwait	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.3
Lebanon	4.6	4.4	[4.4]	[4.5]	[4.6]	3.9	4.1	[4.2]	4.1	4.1
Oman <sup>72</sup>	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.3	7.6	9.3	8.3	5.9	8.4
Qatar	[3.3]	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	..	..
Saudi Arabia <sup>73</sup>	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.0	11.0	10.0	8.4	8.9
Syria <sup>74</sup>	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	..	..
United Arab Emirates <sup>75</sup>	[4.7]	[4.6]	[3.7]	[3.2]	[3.3]	[3.7]	[5.1]	[5.9]	[5.4]	..
Yemen	6.9	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.4	..	..	3.5	4.0

.. = not available or not applicable; - = nil or a negligible value; ( ) = uncertain figure; [ ] = SIPRI estimate; / = change of financial year (FY).

<sup>a</sup> The FY runs from Apr. of the year indicated to Mar. of the following year.

<sup>b</sup> The FY runs from July of the year indicated to June of the following year.

<sup>†</sup> All figures exclude military pensions.

<sup>‡</sup> All figures are for current spending only (i.e. exclude capital spending).

<sup>§</sup> All figures are for the adopted budget, rather than actual expenditure.

<sup>¶</sup> All figures exclude spending on paramilitary forces.

<sup>||</sup> This country changed or redenominated its currency during the period; all figures have been converted to the latest currency.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for Algeria for 2004–12 are budget figures. In July 2006 the Algerian Government issued supplementary budgets increasing total government expenditure by 35%. It is not clear if any of these extra funds were allocated to the military.

<sup>2</sup> The figures for Libya do not include development expenditure, which in 2008 was 1000 million dinars. The figures for 2012 are not necessarily comparable to those from earlier years.

<sup>3</sup> The figures for the Central African Republic do not include investment expenditure, which in 2005 totalled 775 000 CFA francs.



<sup>4</sup> Chad's military expenditure increased sharply after 2005 due to conflict in the east of the country, with exceptional military expenditure financed by oil revenues. Figures for 2006 are not available, but available information suggests a large increase over 2005 followed by a smaller increase between 2006 and 2007.

<sup>5</sup> The figures for the Democratic Republic of the Congo do not include profits from extensive military-run mining operations.

<sup>6</sup> The figures for Côte d'Ivoire for 2003 are for budgeted spending rather than actual expenditure.

<sup>7</sup> The figures for Gabon exclude off-budget spending financed by the Provisions pour Investissements Hydrocarbures (PIH), an investment fund based on tax revenues from foreign oil companies active in Gabon.

<sup>8</sup> The 2009 budget speech by the Gambian Minister of Finance gave figures for the Ministry of Defence (MOD) budget of 381 million dalasis for 2008 and 189 million dalasis for 2009. However, these figures represent a different definition of military expenditure than earlier figures and would imply a much higher increase in spending in 2008 than is likely to be the case, so they cannot be used to form a consistent series.

<sup>9</sup> Estimates of Ghana's GDP from the IMF were revised substantially upwards in 2012. As a result, the figures for Ghana for military expenditure as a share of GDP shown in table 3.12 are substantially lower than those shown in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. The figures for Ghana for 2006–12 are for the adopted budget rather than actual spending.

<sup>10</sup> The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending for the military.

<sup>11</sup> The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.

<sup>12</sup> Mauritius changed its FY in 2010 from July–June to Jan.–Dec. Local currency figures for 2009 are for a transitional 6-month FY from July–Dec. 2009.

<sup>13</sup> Rwanda changed its FY in 2009 from Jan.–Dec. to July–June. The local currency figure for Rwanda for 2009 is the sum of a special 6-month budget for Jan.–June 2009 (20.6 billion Rwandan francs) and the first full July–June FY of 2009–2010 (43.6 billion Rwandan francs). The figures for 2005 and 2006 include allocations for African Union (AU) peace operations.

<sup>14</sup> South Sudan became independent from Sudan on 9 July 2011. Under the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, Southern Sudan was governed by the autonomous Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) within the Sudanese state pending a referendum on final status in 2011. Figures for South Sudan for 2006–10 refer to the military spending of the GOSS on the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). On independence, South Sudan replaced the Sudanese pound with a new currency, the South Sudanese pound, at a rate of 1 for 1. Conversion to the new currency therefore does not affect the figures.

<sup>15</sup> The figures for Sudan are for defence and security. The figures for 2006–10 exclude spending by the Government of Southern Sudan. See also note 14.

<sup>16</sup> The figures for Swaziland for 2008–12 are based on an estimated share of the Defence, Public Order and Safety budget and are highly uncertain.

<sup>17</sup> Zimbabwe abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar in April 2009 and now mainly uses the US dollar. All figures for Zimbabwe have been converted into US dollars at the market exchange rate for the year in question. Due to lack of meaningful price data in 2008 due to hyperinflation, it is not possible to provide a constant price series for Zimbabwe before 2009.

<sup>18</sup> Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure on paramilitary forces, border guards, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.

<sup>19</sup> Figures for Cuba are for defence and internal order. The figures shown in table 3.11 are for current US dollars, converted at the official exchange rate for each year, instead of constant (2011) US dollars, due to the lack of reliable inflation data for Cuba. Data for military expenditure as a share of GDP is not given due to the lack of reliable GDP data for Cuba.

<sup>20</sup> The figures for El Salvador for 2003–11 include military pensions from the Armed Forces Pensions Fund. The figure for 2012 includes an estimate of \$90.7 million for pensions, the same as the actual figure for 2011. The pensions figures may be slightly overestimated as they include financial investments by the Pensions Fund, which amounted to \$17 million in 2010.

<sup>21</sup> The figures for Honduras do not include expenditure on arms imports.

<sup>22</sup> The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from Taiwan and the USA for the years 2002–2009 of 12.5, 16.9, 13.6, 11.1, 7.3, 28.8, 12.2 and 11.6 million cordobas, respectively.

<sup>23</sup> All figures for the USA are for FY (1 Oct. of the previous year to 30 Sep. of the stated year), rather than calendar year.

<sup>24</sup> The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure for civil defence.

<sup>25</sup> The figures for Chile presented here are considerably lower than reported in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. This is due to new, more complete data being received from the Chilean authorities and a decision by SIPRI that the Carabineros should not be considered a paramilitary force from 1990 onwards (and so should be excluded from the SIPRI figures). The figures for Chile include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company *Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO)* for military purchases. Since 2004 the Ministry of National Defence has built up a surplus from unspent portions of these transferred funds, which in 2011 were placed in a Strategic Contingency Fund for future equipment spending. The SIPRI figures continue to count the transfers from CODELCO rather than actual spending.

<sup>26</sup> The figures for Colombia for 2002–2007 include special allocations totalling 2.5 billion pesos from a war tax decree of 12 Aug. 2002. Most of these allocations were spent between 2002 and 2004.

<sup>27</sup> The figures for Guyana do not include capital expenditure, which for 2003–2006 was 147, 154, 155 and 172 million Guyanese dollars, respectively.

<sup>28</sup> The figures for Paraguay in 2003 are for the modified budget, rather than actual expenditure. The figures for Paraguay have been revised to include spending or estimated spending on military pensions, and are therefore substantially higher than reported in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook.

<sup>29</sup> The figures for Peru from 2005 do not include the transfer of 20% of gas production revenues from the state-owned company CAMISEA for the armed forces and national police.

<sup>30</sup> The figures for Venezuela exclude an unknown amount of additional funding from the National Development Fund (FONDEN), created in 2005 and funded by contributions from the Central Bank and the state oil company, PDVSA.

<sup>31</sup> Afghanistan's FY runs from Mar. to Feb. The figures are for core budget expenditure on the Afghan National Army. Military aid from foreign donors—which in 2009 included \$4 billion from the USA, 16 times Afghanistan's domestic military expenditure—is not included.

<sup>32</sup> The figures for India include expenditure on the paramilitary forces of the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police Force, the Assam Rifles, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and, from 2007, the *Sashastra Seema Bal*, but do not include spending on military nuclear activities.

<sup>33</sup> The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.

<sup>34</sup> The figures for Pakistan do not include spending on paramilitary forces—the Frontier Corps (Civil Armed Forces) and Pakistan Rangers. For 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012, these totalled 16.7, 20.8, 31.4 and 43.1 billion rupees, respectively. Defence spending in the Public Sector Development Plan amounted to 2.3, 5, 3.9, 1.4 and 2.0 billion rupees in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012, respectively.

- <sup>35</sup> The figures for Uzbekistan expressed in constant US dollars should be seen in the light of considerable difference between the official and the unofficial exchange rates.
- <sup>36</sup> The figures for China are for estimated total military expenditure, including estimates for items not included in the official defence budget. They are based on (a) publicly available figures for official military expenditure and for certain other items; (b) estimates based on official data and the methodology of Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*; and (c) for the most recent years, where no official data is available for certain items, either the percentage change in official military expenditure, recent trends in spending in the same category, or, in the case of the commercial earnings of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), on the assumption of a gradual decrease. See 'Sources and methods' below.
- <sup>37</sup> The figures for Japan are for adopted budget for 2003–2004 and 2010–11. The figures include the budgeted amount for the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and exclude military pensions.
- <sup>38</sup> The figures for North Korea are as reported by North Korean authorities. They do not include investment in the arms industry and R&D in dual-use technology, or various social welfare services provided through the military sector. Due to lack of a credible exchange rate between the North Korean won and the US dollar, no dollar estimates can be provided.
- <sup>39</sup> The figures for South Korea do not include spending on 3 'special funds' for relocation of military installations, relocations of US bases, and welfare for troops. These amounted to 449.3, 1048.8, 1285.2 and 916.7 billion won in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.
- <sup>40</sup> Figures for Papua New Guinea are for the recurrent part of the budget. For the years 2008–II, development expenditure was 6, 25.2, 0 and 47 million kina, respectively.
- <sup>41</sup> The local currency figure for Brunei Darussalam for 2003 is for a special 15-month FY from Jan. 2003 to Mar. 2004. FYs from 2004 onwards are Apr.–Mar.
- <sup>42</sup> The figures for Indonesia exclude substantial off-budget funds received by the armed forces from a variety of sources including revenues from military-owned foundations and cooperatives, and the leasing of land from the private sector. The size of these revenues is not known but is thought to be small as a percentage of overall military spending.
- <sup>43</sup> The figures for Myanmar are not presented in US dollar terms owing to the extreme variation in the exchange rate between the kyat and the US dollar. Stated exchange rates vary from 6.076 to 960 kyat per dollar (2003). The figures for 2011 and 2012 are from the official state budget and may not be directly comparable with earlier figures, which are from secondary sources. The new 2011 constitution also allows the chief of staff of the armed forces to draw unlimited additional funds from a special fund without the consent of parliament. It is not known if this facility was used in 2011 or 2012.
- <sup>44</sup> The figures for the Philippines are slightly overstated as they include spending on Veterans Affairs. Up to 2010 these amounted to around 1 billion pesos or less, but in 2011 and 2012 this increased to 13.9 and 8.3 billion pesos, respectively.
- <sup>45</sup> The local currency figure for Timor-Leste for 2007 is for a special 6-month FY July–Dec. 2007. Previous FYs are July–June; FYs from 2008 are Jan.–Dec. Estimates of Timor-Leste's GDP from the IMF were revised substantially upwards in 2012 due to the inclusion of oil revenues that were previously excluded. As a result, the figures in table 3.12 for Timor-Leste's military spending as a share of GDP are much lower than those in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook.
- <sup>46</sup> If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.

- <sup>47</sup> The figures for Azerbaijan for 2011 and 2012 include allocations of 1087 and 1123 million manats, respectively, for 'Special defence projects' in addition to the main defence budget.
- <sup>48</sup> The figure for Georgia for 2003 is believed to be an underestimation of actual spending because of the political turmoil during the year.
- <sup>49</sup> Adding all military items in Moldova's budget, including expenditure on military pensions and paramilitary forces, would give total military expenditure for 2005, 2006 and 2007 of 343, 457 and 530 million lei, respectively.
- <sup>50</sup> For the sources and methods of the military expenditure figures for Russia see Cooper, J., 'The military expenditure of the USSR and the Russian Federation, 1987–97', *SIPRI Yearbook 1998*.
- <sup>51</sup> The figures for Ukraine are for the adopted budget except in 2011.
- <sup>52</sup> The figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions. The figures in 2007, 2008 and 2011 are for the modified budget.
- <sup>53</sup> The figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005 onwards are for the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formed in 2005 from the Croat–Bosniak Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb Army of Republika Srpska. The figures prior to 2005 include expenditure for the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of Republika Srpska. The figures do not include spending on arms imports.
- <sup>54</sup> According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393, 1712 and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.
- <sup>55</sup> The figures for Croatia for 2004–10 include sums allocated from central government expenditure for repayments on a loan for a military radar system. The sums allocated were 160, 431.1, 147.8, 91.4, 53.2, 54.6 and 55.2 million kunas in 2004–10, respectively. Payments continued in 2011, but figures are not available, so 55.2 million kunas has been included in the figures for 2011 as an estimate. Information is not available on whether repayments continued in 2012 and no estimate has been included.
- <sup>56</sup> The figures for the Czech Republic do not include military aid to Afghanistan or Iraq. Aid to Afghanistan was 18.7 million koruny in 2004 and 612.6 million koruny in 2007. Aid to Iraq was 1.1 million koruny in 2005.
- <sup>57</sup> The Estonian Border Guard Service merged with the National Police in 2010, and it is no longer classed as a paramilitary force by SIPRI. This accounts for much of the decrease in Estonian military spending in 2010.
- <sup>58</sup> The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.
- <sup>59</sup> The figures for Greece for 2012 should be treated with caution, as the economic and financial crisis may lead to actual expenditure being significantly lower than the revised budget that has been used as a basis for the current estimate.
- <sup>60</sup> Iceland does not have an army. The figures for Iceland relate to spending on maintaining the Icelandic Air Defence System, intelligence gathering and military exercises, for which Iceland has been responsible since 2008. NATO membership fees, and spending on the *Vikingsveitin* paramilitary special forces.
- <sup>61</sup> The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.
- <sup>62</sup> Due to a change in the way Lithuania reports spending on paramilitary forces, it is possible that the figure for 2003 includes spending on some forces not included from 2004.

<sup>65</sup> The definition of military expenditure for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia changed from 2006. Border troops were transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Interior Affairs and part of the military pensions, previously entirely excluded, are now included.

<sup>64</sup> Montenegro became independent of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. See also note 66.

<sup>65</sup> The figures for Poland exclude some defence spending in other ministries, and additional domestic defence spending such as the Armed Forces Modernization Fund and some additional defence R&D. Between 2004 and 2011 these additional sums varied between 240 million and 640 million zlotys.

<sup>66</sup> Montenegro seceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The figures for Serbia up to 2005 are for Serbia and Montenegro (known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until Feb. 2003) and for 2006 onwards for Serbia alone.

<sup>67</sup> Figures for Switzerland do not include spending by cantons and local government. In 1990–2006 military spending by cantons and local government typically amounted to 5–8% of the central government spending figures.

<sup>68</sup> The figures for Bahrain do not include extra-budgetary spending on defence procurement.

<sup>69</sup> The figures for Iran do not include spending on paramilitary forces such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

<sup>70</sup> The figures for Iraq do not include spending on the National Defence Council, the Office of the Chief of the Armed Forces or the Directorate of Disarmament and Integration of Militias, which totalled 308 and 314 billion dinars in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

<sup>71</sup> The figures for Israel include supplemental budgets for operations in occupied Palestinian territories and elsewhere, and an estimate for the paramilitary Border Police.

<sup>72</sup> The figures for Oman are for expenditure on defence and national security. In 2011 the government enacted a supplemental budget of 1000 million rials, equal to 12% of the original total budget, but it is not known if any of this additional allocation went to military spending.

<sup>73</sup> The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security.

<sup>74</sup> The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted from local currency using the market exchange rate for the base year of 2011 of 1 dollar = 48.215 Syrian pounds. Previously, Syria operated an official exchange rate of 1 dollar = 11.225 Syrian pounds, which was used in editions of the SIPRI Yearbook up to 2009. Syria abolished the official rate in 2007, moving to the parallel market rate that had previously operated unofficially.

<sup>75</sup> The military expenditure of the United Arab Emirates is uncertain and lacking in transparency. Official documents and IMF reports sometimes give figures for defence spending, but only covering 'goods and services' (i.e. not salaries or military equipment). However, IMF reports give figures for spending on 'Abu Dhabi Federal Services', said to be mostly for military spending. Total UAE military spending has been estimated by taking 80% of the Federal Services figure, plus the MOD goods and services figure, or estimates of this where figures are not available.

## Sources and methods

### *The definition of military expenditure*

The guideline definition of military expenditure used by SIPRI includes expenditure on the following actors and activities: (a) the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; (b) defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; (c) paramilitary forces, when judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and (d) military space activities. It includes all current and capital expenditure on (a) military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; (b) operations and maintenance; (c) procurement; (d) military research and development; and (e) military aid (in the military expenditure of the donor country). It does not include civil defence and current expenditure for past military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion and weapon destruction. While this definition serves as a guideline, in practice it is often difficult to adhere to due to data limitations.

### *Limitations of the data*

There are three main types of limitation of the data: reliability, validity and comparability.

The main problems of reliability are due to the less than comprehensive coverage of official military expenditure data, the lack of detailed information on military expenditure and the lack of data on actual, rather than budgeted, military expenditure. In many countries the official data covers only a part of total military expenditure. Important items can be hidden under non-military budget headings or can even be financed entirely outside the government budget. Many such extra-budgetary and off-budget mechanisms are employed in practice.

The validity of expenditure data depends on the purpose for which it is used. Since expenditure data is a measure of monetary input, its most valid use is as an indicator of the economic resources consumed for military purposes. For the same reason, its utility as an indicator of military strength or capability is limited. While military expenditure does have an impact on military capability, so do many other factors such as the balance between personnel and equipment, the technological level of military equipment, and the state of maintenance and repair, as well as the overall security environment in which the armed forces are to be employed.

The comparability of the data is limited by two different types of factor: the varying coverage (or definition) of the data and the method of currency conversion. The coverage of official data on military expenditure varies significantly between countries and over time for the same country. For the conversion into a common currency, the choice of exchange rate makes a great difference in cross-country comparisons (see below). This is a general problem in international comparisons of economic data and is not specific to military expenditure. However, since international comparison of military expenditure is often a sensitive issue, it is important to bear in mind that the interpretation of cross-country comparisons of military expenditure is greatly influenced by the choice of exchange rate.

### *Methods*

SIPRI data is based on open sources and reflects the official data reported by governments. However, the official data does not always conform to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nor is it always possible to recalculate data according to the definition, since this would require detailed information about what is included in the official defence budgets and about extra-budgetary and off-budget military expenditure items. In many cases SIPRI is confined to using the data provided by governments, regardless of definition. If several data series are available, which is often the case, SIPRI chooses the data series that corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nevertheless, priority is given to choosing a uniform time series for each country, in order to achieve consistency over time, rather than to adjusting the figures for individual years according to a common definition. In addition, estimates have to be made in specific cases.



*Estimation.* Estimates of military expenditure are predominantly made (a) when the coverage of official data diverges significantly from the SIPRI definition or (b) when no complete consistent time series is available. In the first case, estimates are made on the basis of an analysis of primarily official government budget and expenditure accounts. The most comprehensive estimates of this type are for China (as presented in *SIPRI Yearbook 1998* and updated in *SIPRI Yearbook 2011*) and Russia (as presented in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*). In the second case, when only incomplete times series are available, the figures from the data series which corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition are used for the years covered by that series. Figures for the missing years are then estimated by applying the percentage change between years in an alternative series to the data in the first series, in order to achieve consistency over time.

All estimates are based on official government data or other empirical evidence from open sources. Thus, no estimates are made for countries that do not release any official data, and no figures are displayed for these countries.

SIPRI estimates are presented in square brackets in the tables. Round brackets are used when data is uncertain for reasons beyond SIPRI's control, for example, when the data is based on a source of uncertain reliability and in cases when data expressed in constant dollars or as shares of GDP is uncertain due to uncertain economic data.

The data for the most recent years includes two types of estimate, which apply to all countries. First, figures for the most recent years are for adopted budget, budget estimates or revised estimates, the majority of which will be revised in subsequent years. Second, in table 3.11 the deflator used for the final year in the series is an estimate based on part of a year or as provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Unless exceptional uncertainty is involved, these estimates are not bracketed.

The totals for the world, regions, organizations and income groups in table 3.1 are estimates because data is not available for all countries in all years. In cases where data for a country is missing at the beginning or end of the series, these estimates are made on the assumption that the rate of change for that country is the same as the average for the region to which it belongs. In cases where data is missing in the middle of the series, the estimates are made on the assumption of an even trend between the end values. When no estimate can be made, countries are excluded from all totals.

*Calculations.* The original country data is provided in local currency at current prices (table 3.10) for financial years. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 3.10. In all but one such case, the figure shown for a given year is for the financial year *beginning* in that calendar year. The exception is the USA, where each figure is for the financial year beginning on 1 October of the year previous to that indicated. A few countries changed their financial year during the period 2003–12. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 3.9 and 3.10) are displayed on a calendar year basis, which makes it necessary to convert financial year figures to calendar year figures for some countries. These calculations are made on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the financial year. Local currency data is then converted to US dollars at constant prices and exchange rates (table 3.11) using the national consumer prices index (CPI) for the respective country and the annual average market exchange rate (MER).

The use of CPIs as deflators means that the trend in the SIPRI military expenditure for each country (in constant dollars) reflects the real change in its purchasing power for country-typical baskets of civilian consumer goods. A military-specific deflator would be a more appropriate choice, but these are unavailable for most countries.

GDP-based purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates would be an alternative to MERs. PPP rates better represent the volume of goods and services that can be purchased with a given sum of money in each country than do MERs. However, they are not necessarily a better measure than MERs of the volume of *military* goods and services that may be obtained (as discussed in detail in *SIPRI Yearbook 2006*). In particular, PPP rates are unlikely to reflect

the relative costs of advanced weapons technology and systems in each country. In fact, military spending figures, whatever exchange rate is used, do not directly measure military capability. PPP rates thus do not give a 'better' indication of what a country is 'really' spending; rather, they measure what alternative volume of goods and services could be bought within the country in question if the money was used for other purposes. MERs on the other hand measure what the military spending could purchase on international markets. In addition to these issues, as PPP rates are estimates, they are less reliable than MERs. Thus, SIPRI uses market exchange rates to convert military expenditure data into US dollars, despite their limitations, as the simplest and most objective measure for comparing international spending levels.

#### *Sources*

The sources for military expenditure data are, in order of priority, (a) primary sources, that is, official data provided by national governments, either in their official publications or in response to questionnaires; (b) secondary sources that quote primary data; and (c) other secondary sources.

The first category consists of national budget documents, defence white papers and public finance statistics as well as responses to a SIPRI questionnaire that is sent out annually to the finance and defence ministries, central banks, and national statistical offices of the countries in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database. It also includes government responses to questionnaires about military expenditure sent out by the United Nations and, if made available by the countries themselves, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The second category includes international statistics, such as those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the IMF. The data for the 16 pre-1999 NATO member states has traditionally been taken from military expenditure statistics published in a number of NATO sources. The introduction by NATO of a new definition of military expenditure in 2005 has made it necessary to rely on other sources for some NATO countries for the most recent years. The data for many developing countries is taken from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, which provides a defence heading for most IMF member countries, and from country reports by IMF staff. This category also includes publications of other organizations that provide references to the primary sources used, such as the Country Reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit.

The third category of sources consists of specialist journals and newspapers.

The main sources for economic data are the publications of the IMF: *International Financial Statistics*, *World Economic Outlook* and country reports by IMF staff.

#### *The SIPRI Military Expenditure Network*

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